

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.



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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

NOTICE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

An act to amend "An Act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be amended by addition of the following sections:

"SEC. 10. That the Supervising Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to designate and mark the boundaries of the quarantine grounds and quarantine anchorages for vessels which are reserved for use at each United States quarantine station; and any vessel or officer of any vessel or other person, other than State or municipal health or quarantine officers, trespassing or otherwise entering upon such grounds or anchorages in disregard of the quarantine rules and regulations, or without permission of the officer in charge of such station, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Any master or owner of any vessel, or any person violating any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation made in accordance with this Act, relating to inspection of vessels or relating to the prevention of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, or any master, owner, or agent of any vessel making a false statement relative to the sanitary condition of said vessel or its contents or as to the health of any passenger or person thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 11. That any vessel sailing from any foreign port without the bill of health required by section two of this Act, and arriving within the limits of any collection district of the United States, and not entering or attempting to enter any port of the United States, shall be subject to such quarantine measures as shall be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the cost of such measures shall be a lien on said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper

district court of the United States and in the manner set forth above as regards vessels from foreign ports without bills of health and entering any port of the United States.

"SEC. 12. That the medical officers of the United States, duly clothed with authority to act as quarantine officers at any port or place within the United States, and when performing the said duties, are hereby authorized to take declarations and administer oaths in matters pertaining to the administration of the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States."

Approved March 2, 1901.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

ABSTRACT OF REPLIES RECEIVED IN REPLY TO REQUEST FOR REPORTS
ON INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.]

ALABAMA—Mobile.—La grippe has been present since about December 15, 1900. The disease has not been epidemic, but has prevailed to a very considerable extent, about 10 per cent of the population having suffered from it. Ten cases have been treated at the Marine-Hospital and 15 by office practice. The type of the disease has been mild. Four deaths were reported in January. The treatment has been symptomatic. A calomel purge, followed by bicarbonate of potash with fluid extract of gelsemium, has been found efficacious.

CALIFORNIA—Sacramento.—A mild type of influenza has prevailed in California during the past sixty days. No sanitary precautions have been taken, and no special line of treatment has been followed.

San Diego Quarantine Station.—The entire personnel of the station have been affected by the disease. The epidemic made its appearance about December 25, 1900, the weather at the time being very dry and warm. The type is catarrhal, with headache, backache, and muscular soreness. The treatment has been with quinine and the coal-tar products.

COLORADO—Denver.—The epidemic began about December 15, 1900, increased until about January 10, 1901, and is now disappearing. About one-fifth of the population was affected. The most common form was the bronchitic, often followed by pneumonia, with extreme prostration. Many cases of suppuration of the mastoid were observed, and a widespread infection of the throat (streptococci) were found.

CONNECTICUT—Lakeville.—La grippe has been general throughout the State and has been quite fatal with old people. In this section the disease has been characterized by severe pains in the head and back. The number of cases can not be estimated.

DELAWARE—New Castle.—La grippe became epidemic about December 15, 1900, and appeared on February 15, 1901, to be subsiding, after several days of clear weather and fierce northeast gales. There have probably been about 500 cases. The type has been mild, but convalescence is prolonged. The larynx has been much involved, with severe

headaches and muscular pains. Abdominal pains have been frequent. Pulmonary complications have not been frequent and the vital statistics of the town show a most remarkable freedom from acute pulmonary diseases. A remarkable feature of the epidemic is the great number of cases of catarrhal hepatitis with jaundice. Quite a large percentage of cases show at least a little yellow tinge of the conjunctiva. This phase may be worthy of study with the view of gaining some knowledge of the pathology and bacteriology of epidemic influenza. The treatment has been symptomatic, with rest in bed and isolation where possible, good nursing and careful diet, and the administration of coal-tar derivatives.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Washington*.—Since November 21, 1900, 168 cases have been reported. The height of the epidemic was reached during the last week of December, 1900, and the first week of January, 1901. The cases were nearly all of a mild character. The type was usually respiratory, associated with the usual muscular soreness, headaches, and with a slight degree of fever. Three deaths have been reported. The treatment was symptomatic and generally with calomel, the salicylates, and the coal-tar derivatives. The number of cases has been diminishing during the past few weeks, and the epidemic is about at an end.

ILLINOIS—*Elgin*.—La grippe was present in epidemic form during the first two weeks of November, 1900, and it has been prevalent during the entire winter. At least 500 cases in a population of 23,000 have been treated. Muscular symptoms have predominated, pain in the back being almost always in evidence. About 5 per cent of the cases have been of the nervous type. Sodium salicylate, quinine, Dover's powder, camphor, and the coal-tar products, with hygienic treatment of the throat and nose, and isolation, constitute the general treatment. There have been 8 deaths, principally from complication with pneumonia, acute Bright's disease, and meningitis. There are but few cases at present.

INDIANA—*Afton*.—The disease began in this locality about January 1, 1901, and it is estimated that 10 per cent of the population have suffered. It is generally mild in type. The most common forms have been the gastro-intestinal, marked by vomiting and diarrhea, and the respiratory. The neurotic form is also observed. The treatment has been with quinine, phenacetin, Dover's powder, and invariably strychnine, with nourishing diet. The disease is now declining.

IOWA—*Clinton*.—Influenza made its appearance in this city about October 15, 1900, and became almost at once epidemic, reaching its climax about February 1, 1901. The prevailing type has been pulmonary and cerebral, with quite a large percentage of cases in which the digestive and intestinal organs were affected. Four deaths from cerebral abscess have been reported. The number of cases from date of outbreak may be estimated at 800 or 1,000, with 15 deaths. The treat-

ment has been as varied as the different schools of practice and individual preference could suggest, from the bone and muscle punching of the osteopath, the absent treatment of the Christian scientist, the wet jacket of the hydropath, the laying on of hands of the magnetic healer, the similio similibus curantur of the homeopathist, the whisky and quinine of the laity, to the rational treatment of the regular school. Cerebral sedatives, antiphlogistics, analgesics, cardiac stimulants, calomel, salol and strychnia have been administered according to the discretion of the physician. There were fewer cases among the indigent and poorly fed and protected than among the better classes. The deaths have been mostly among the aged and those enfeebled by other diseases.

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—La grippe appeared about November 1, 1900, and is still prevailing. No preventive measures have been taken. The number of cases can not be estimated. The number treated by physicians approximates 500. The upper air passages have generally been involved. The patients so affected have suffered with intense frontal headache, vertigo being a common and distressing symptom. Mental depression has been marked. Only 2 deaths from influenza have been reported, as against 7 deaths reported during the winter of 1898-99. The coal-tar preparations, with ammonia, codeine, and alcoholics, have been found efficacious.

MAINE—*Kennebunk*.—Epidemic influenza appeared about January 20, 1901, and continues to the present time. The percentage of persons attacked has been quite large. In some instances whole families have been stricken in rapid succession. The type of the disease is severe, especially in the aged and those who have not had a previous attack. It is largely of the nervous form. There have been 10 deaths from the disease or its immediate complications. The treatment has been symptomatic, followed by tonics.

Machias.—La grippe became epidemic about December 15, 1901, and is increasing in numbers and severity. It was at first of a mild type, lasting only a few days and was usually of the gastro-intestinal form with muscular pains. At present the type is respiratory. Fatality increases at the two extremes of life. Reports from the camps state that crews of lumbermen are completely helpless on account of the numbers of their force who are ill. Dates in regard to statistics and treatment will be reported later.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston*.—During the week ended February 16, there were 17 deaths from influenza, 14 of these being in cases complicated with other diseases.

MICHIGAN—*Greenville*.—Influenza appeared about the last of December, 1900, and has been quite prevalent since that date. Fully one-third of the population have suffered from it. The form has been the respiratory. The treatment has been symptomatic. Mortality is small.

NEBRASKA—*Beatrice*.—There are no means of estimating the number of cases of la grippe in the State. Probably about three-fourths of the

population have suffered. This estimate is founded on the status of the epidemic at Beatrice. The type of the disease is mild and the epidemic seems to be subsiding.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—The cases of la grippe have been considerable in number but mild in character. The mortality is almost nil. The first case observed occurred in November, 1900. Present conditions are very favorable.

NEW YORK—*Elmira*.—Influenza appeared in mild form about December 1, 1900, becoming epidemic and of a severe type about December 15. The form was generally respiratory.

Oneonta.—La grippe began to be pronounced about December 25, 1900, and became epidemic about January 1, 1901. The type of the disease has been mild, in some cases having a marked catarrhal tendency, in others bronchial manifestations. There have been no deaths from la grippe uncomplicated with other affections. The disease has been milder and with fewer deaths than in past epidemics. The treatment has been symptomatic. The number of cases may be estimated at about 500. The epidemic is now on the decline.

Tonawanda.—La grippe appeared about January 1, 1901. The number of cases can not be stated, but the disease has been quite prevalent. It has lately diminished. Treatment has been symptomatic. Analgesics are indicated in most cases, with stimulants, especially cardiac, tonics when needed, and expectorants. Mortality has been nil.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The disease is generally prevalent, but data can not be given, for the reason that reports are not made to the health office.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—La grippe made its appearance about the middle of November, 1900, since which time it has steadily increased, especially during the month of January, 1901, both in numbers and severity. At least 25,000 persons are estimated as having been affected by it. The respiratory form predominates. The treatment has been isolation and disinfection of the excretions. The disease yields to the coal-tar products and supportive treatment. No deaths from influenza are reported.

OREGON—*Astoria*.—La grippe made its first appearance in the winter of 1889-90. Its type was then respiratory, and several deaths were caused by it, but no statistics in regard to it were kept. Since that time it has been present every winter, but in less severe form. During the present winter the manifestations have been of the respiratory tract, stomach, and liver. Some cases have presented marked icterus. The type has been mild.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Erie*.—Since its appearance, about January 10, there have been about 1,000 or 1,200 cases of la grippe. The disease has been of a mild type, and no deaths have been caused directly by it, although it has undoubtedly caused a fatal termination of other diseases.

Marietta.—It is doubtful if any cases that could be called genuine la grippe have occurred.

Pittsburg.—La grippe began to be prevalent during the month of December, 1900. One death occurred during the last week of the month named. The number of cases can not be estimated. The mortality from the disease has been as follows: December, 1900, 1; January, 1901, 38; February, 1901, to date, 13; total, 52.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Florence.—The disease has been very prevalent over the whole State, usually in a mild form, except in infants and the very aged. The treatment has been with salicylates, quinine, and coal-tar preparations, followed by stimulants and heart tonics.

TENNESSEE—Memphis.—Influenza appeared during the late fall months of 1900, and although quite prevalent, is not nearly as widespread as in former epidemics. It is impossible to give any approximately accurate estimate of the number of cases and deaths. It is usually attended by neuralgic and rheumatic manifestations which yield quite readily to sodium salicylates.

TEXAS—Burnet.—La grippe appeared about January 10, 1901. About 300 cases have occurred to date. Three deaths have occurred in which la grippe was complicated with pneumonia. A simple treatment has been followed, consisting generally of rest in bed, with some anodyne, an antipyretic, purge and prompt tonic.

Eagle Pass.—Epidemic la grippe began about December 15, 1900, and at the present time there are remaining about a dozen cases. About 50 per cent of the population have been attacked. Of the cases, 85 per cent were of the bronchial type; 15 per cent were characterized by neuralgic pains and other nervous manifestations, with absence of fever and cough, and with slow convalescence. Pneumonia was a complication of 2 per cent of all cases. No deaths were directly traceable to la grippe. Treatment was with quinine, calomel, and coal-tar derivatives.

Marshall.—La grippe appeared in this county about December 1, 1900. It continued with increasing severity and numbers until two or three weeks ago, when considerable abatement was observed. The type has varied from the mild to the severe, with high fever and complications of pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, otitis media, tonsillitis, and various forms of complication. About 10 per cent of the population have suffered, of which number 5 per cent have died. The treatment has been symptomatic, and no sanitary precautions have been taken.

Roans Prairie.—A very mild form of la grippe is prevalent. It made its appearance about January 25, 1901, and has spread over the entire county. No death from this cause is reported in a population of from 15,000 to 20,000. The treatment has been rest in bed, with a purge, followed by quinine and alcohol, and cold water for high pyrexia.

VIRGINIA—Fredericksburg.—Influenza appeared in a sporadic form in the early part of January, becoming epidemic early in February, affecting one-tenth of the population at one time. The most prominent feature of the disease was great debility, with rheumatic and neuralgic

symptoms, incapacitating the patient from moving in bed. Strychnine, quinine, and whisky have proved efficacious. There have been no complications involving the lungs or heart.

WEST VIRGINIA—Fellowsville.—La grippe of the respiratory type prevails in this locality. It appeared about January 1, 1901. There have been very few deaths. The complication has been pneumonia. The treatment has been with the coal-tar preparations and cough sedatives combined with creosote.

WYOMING—Rock Springs.—No la grippe known to exist in this section.

Smallpox in San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 18, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report 8 cases of smallpox now under treatment at the pesthouse of the city and county hospital, San Francisco. One other case was recently discharged as recovered.

These cases have been taken during the past ten days from houses in various parts of the city by the municipal health officer, who informs me that in each case the attendants were vaccinated and the houses fumigated and quarantined. No apprehension is felt, and it is believed that the situation is well in hand. The origin of the infection is as yet unknown.

This office has heard rumors of smallpox in adjoining cities (Alameda, Oakland, and Berkeley), but has not, as yet, been able to verify them.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Smallpox in Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, ILL., February 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended February 23, 1901, 6 new cases of smallpox in this city.

Number of cases under treatment at beginning of week, 7; new cases during week, 6; discharged during week, 6; remaining at end of week, 7.

Total cases December 22, 1900, to February 23, 1901, 39. No deaths.

While making morning sick call on the 20th instant, a colored patient in ward B was found with a beginning macular eruption upon the forehead, forearms, legs, back, etc. He had given a history of repeated chills, headache, nausea, and diarrhea. When admitted at 2 p. m. the preceding day, Interne Funk had the patient's clothes removed for physical examination, at which time there was no eruption. Even on the morning of the 20th it was barely noticeable, but as several smallpox patients have presented themselves for treatment at this office during the last two years, anyone with the suspicion of an eruption is closely scrutinized.

At this time (the morning of the 20th) the patient felt worse than when admitted, complained for first time that sore throat, headache and backache were worse, and he felt rather ill. He had been vaccinated but once, and then without success. Had been in and about southeastern Arkansas until a week ago, when he came north via Memphis.

Ever since smallpox reappeared in this city, last November, every one on the reservation, officers, attendants, and patients, have been

protected by vaccination, all of the latter being vaccinated on admission, consequently there was no material capable of infection in contact with the patient.

The patient was sent to the city isolation hospital, the other patients being given a bichloride bath, sent to Ward A and given beds on the west side of said ward, while the patients previously in Ward A were all given beds on the east side. A second table was arranged for in Ward A dining room.

Ward B is being disinfected with formaldehyd gas, will remain sealed over Sunday, and be reoccupied early next week.

The steamer *Ferd. Herold*, upon which the patient worked, had left for Memphis, so I telegraphed the facts to Surgeon Magruder.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from West Indian and Mexican ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., February 24, 1901.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival of the following vessels: February 20, 1901, British steamship *Georgian Prince*, from Havana, with molasses; 3 stowaway passengers; bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan. February 22, 1901, Norwegian steamship *Mathilda*, from Havana, via Cardenas and via Matanzas, with sugar; no passengers; Havana bill of health signed by Surgeon Glennan; Cardenas bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez; Matanzas bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Felix Garcia; 1 case of diarrhea in Havana certified to on bill of health. February 22, 1901, British steamship *Benwick*, from Tampico, via Daiquiri, with ore; no passengers; 1 traumatic case left in Tampico; Tampico bill of health signed by United States Consul Magill; Daiquiri bill of health signed by Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., February 23, 1901—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit herewith summary of the work at this station for the week ended February 23, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railway passengers, 184 persons; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 33 persons; inspection Mexican immigrants, 79 persons; inspection excursion train, 57 persons; inspection three private Pullman cars, 45 persons; disinfection Mexican immigrants clothing, blankets, etc., 46 pieces; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 412 pieces; disinfection soiled linen, Pullman, 4,091 pieces; disinfection of carload of hides, number, 350; examination of certificate of cause of death of dead contained in hermetically sealed coffin carried into the United States; vaccination of immigrants and children, 10.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 1,698,575. Total number of deaths, 2,240, including diphtheria, 56; enteric fever, 26; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 11; whooping cough, 19; smallpox, 2, and 240 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 23, 1901, from 81 observers, indicate that measles, whooping cough, and diarrhea were more prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping cough at 10, measles at 22, diphtheria at 25, enteric fever at 45, scarlet fever at 109, phthisis pulmonalis at 169, and smallpox at 54 places.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of November, 1900. Census population, 102,555. Total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

Month of December, 1900. Total number of deaths, 66, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Two weeks ended February 23, 1901. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths, 58, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Paterson.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 106,291. Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 261, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 1; la grippe, 5, and 28 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of January, 1901. Census population, 282,315. Total number of deaths, 391, including diphtheria, 16; enteric fever, 3; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 33 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended February 23, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, February 23, 1901.

February 20, steamship *Kohn*, from Bremen, with 731 immigrants.
 Respectfully, PERCY C. HENINGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Baltimore, Md., during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 933; number passed, 933.

B. W. BROWN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 16, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, February 17, 1901.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 16, 1901;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 10	Steamship <i>Bohemian</i>	Liverpool, England.....	3
Do....	Steamship <i>Cambrian</i>	London, England.....	1
Do....	Steamship <i>Mancunia</i>	Pearl Lagoon, Jamaica.....	3
Do....	Steamship <i>Admiral Dewey</i>	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	5
Do....	Steamship <i>Prince Arthur</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	32
Do....	Steamship <i>Boston</i>do.....	37
Feb. 12	Steamship <i>Irishman</i>	Liverpool, England.....	2
Feb. 13	Steamship <i>Mystic</i>	Louisburg, Cape Breton.....	1
Feb. 14	Steamship <i>Prince Arthur</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	33
Do....	Steamship <i>Boston</i>do.....	29
Do....	Steamship <i>Saxonia</i>	Liverpool, England.....	137
Do....	Steamship <i>Halifax</i>	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	13
Feb. 15	Steamship <i>Sachem</i>	Liverpool, England.....
	Total.....	296

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 23, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, February 24, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 23, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 17	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	50
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	49
Feb. 18	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	2
Feb. 21	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	24
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	40
Do....	Steamship Columbian.....	London, England.....	2
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	17
Feb. 22	Steamship New England.....	Liverpool, England.....	158
Feb. 23	Steamship Turcoman.....	do.....	1
	Total.....		353

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 23, 1901.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 23, 1901.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 23, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 17	Steamship Pretoria.....	Hamburg.....	496
Do....	Steamship L'Aquitaine.....	Havre.....	537
Feb. 18	Steamship Furnesia.....	Glasgow.....	77
Feb. 19	Steamship Servia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	89
Do....	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	109
Do....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	354
Feb. 20	Steamship Massilia.....	Naples.....	310
Do....	Steamship Oceanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	237
Feb. 21	Steamship Vaderland.....	Southampton.....	160
Do....	Steamship Lahn.....	Bremen.....	596
Do....	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa and Naples.....	807
Feb. 23	Steamship Leone XIII.....	Cadiz.....	25
Do....	Steamship Archimede.....	Naples.....	515
Do....	Steamship Rheln.....	Bremen.....	948
Do....	Steamship Trojan Prince.....	Naples.....	967
Do....	Steamship Dona Maria.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	64
	Total.....		6,291

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.....	Mar. 2
3	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....
4	Brunswick, Ga.....	Feb. 23
		Mar. 2
	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	U. S. A. transport Sedgwick.....	Feb. 28	Matanzas.....
			U. S. S. Alexander.....	Mar. 1	Manila.....
			U. S. S. Scindia.....	do.....	do.....
			U. S. A. transport Rawlins.....	do.....	San Juan.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Feb. 23
7	Delaware Breakwater	do.....
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	do.....
9	Eureka, Cal.....	do.....
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship	do.....
	Island, Miss.	
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....
		do.....
13	Newbern, N. C.....	do.....
		Mar. 2
14	Nome, Alaska.....	Feb. 23
15	Pascagoula, Miss.....	Mar. 2
16	Port Angeles, Wash.....	Feb. 16
17	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	Br. ss. Ping Suey.....	Feb. 18	Melbourne.....
			Br. ss. Port Albert.....	Feb. 21	Manila.....
			Br. ss. Sierra Miranda.....	Feb. 22	Hongkong.....
	Reedy Island, Del.....	Mar. 2
19	San Diego, Cal.....	Feb. 23
20	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....
21	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....
22	Savannah, Ga.....	do.....
	Supplemental report. Special inspection for small-pox. Sea Islands.	do.....
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	Br. bk. Innerwick (a).....	Feb. 5	Rio de Janeiro.....
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Mar. 2
25	Washington, N. C.....	do.....
26	Cuba:	
27	Calbarien.....	Feb. 23
	Cardenas.....	do.....
28	Cienfuegos.....	do.....
29	Dalquiri.....	Feb. 9
30	Gibara.....	Feb. 23
31	Guantanamo.....	Feb. 9	Sp. ss. Gaditano.....	Feb. 3	Liverpool.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3					1
4	Newport News....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 28	Passed on statement of medical officer.	1
	Norfolk.....	do.....	Mar. 1	do.....	9
	do.....	do.....	do.	do.....	
	Newport News....	do.....	do.	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	
5				No report.....	
6					3
7					2
8				No report.....	
9				do.....	
10				No transactions.....	
11				No report.....	
12				do.....	
				2 vessels from Nanaimo, British Columbia, passed without inspection on certificate of U. S. sanitary inspector, port of departure.	
13				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
14				No report.....	
15				do.....	
16				No transactions.....	
17	Seattle.....	Oriental crew bathed; dunnage and fore-castle disinfected.	Feb. 19		10
	do.....	do.....	Feb. 22	1 case enteric fever left at a hospital en route.	
	Tacoma.....	Passed on authority of Bureau telegram.	do.		
				Glandular region of oriental passengers on Br. ss. Glenshial, from Higo, examined.	
18				Glandular region of officers and crew on Br. ss. Lindenhall, from Calcutta, examined.	24
19				No transactions.....	
20				No report.....	
21				No transactions.....	
22				2 cases smallpox from steamer Alpha held at isolation camp since February 14; 14 suspects under observation.	1
				Crews and passengers vaccinated unless previously vaccinated; 27 rowboats inspected and passed.	43
23	Darien.....	Held for observation of crew after disinfection.			
24				No report.....	
25				do.....	
26				do.....	
27				8 vessels passed without inspection.	4
28					21
29					1
30				No report.....	
31	Port in United States.	Inspected and passed after isolation.	Feb. 3	2 cases measles; sick isolated in ship's hospital.	11

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
32	CUBA—Continued. Havana	Feb. 23	Ss. Segurança.....	Feb. 18	Campeche
			Sp. ss. Concepcion.....	Feb. 22	Montevideo.....
			Sp. ss. Viajero.....	Feb. 1do
			Sp. ss. Sebastiano.....	Feb. 5do
33	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....			
34	Manzanillo.....	Feb. 9			
35	Matanzas.....	Feb. 23			
36	Nuevitas.....	Feb. 9			
37	Santiago de Cuba.....	Feb. 16			
		Feb. 9	Sp. ss. Gaditano	Feb. 4	Liverpool and Spanish ports.
			U. S. transport McClellan	Feb. 9	San Juan.....
38	HAWAII: Hilo.....	Feb. 2			
		Feb. 9			
39	Honolulu.....	Feb. 16			
40	Kahului.....	Feb. 9			
41	Kihel.....	Feb. 2			
42	PHILIPPINES: Cebu.....	Jan. 5			
		Jan. 12			
43	Iloilo	do.....			
44	Manila	Jan. 5	Br. ss. Esmeralda.....	Dec. 30	Hongkong and Amoy.
			Br. ss. Yuen Sang.....	Jan. 2	Hongkong
		Jan. 12	Br. ss. Sung Kiang	Jan. 11do
45	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	Feb. 16			
		Feb. 23	Sp. ss. Isla de Panay.....	Feb. 18	Havana
46	San Juan.....	Feb. 16			
		Feb. 23	Sp. ss. Isla de Panay	Feb. 19	Havana
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla	Feb. 16			
48	Arecibo.....	do.....			
49	Arroyo.....	do.....			
50	Fajardo	do.....			
51	Humacao.....	do.....			
52	Mayaguez.....	do.....			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
32	Havana.....	Detained 1 hour and passed; second cabin disinfected. Vessel and cargo disinfected to kill rats.	Feb. 18	One case yellow fever; sent to hospital.	24
.....	Brunswick.....				
.....	Havana.....				
33	do.....	do.....
34	10
35	12
36	6
.....	6
37	Cienfuegos.....	Held for disinfection.	Feb. 6	Landed a yellow-fever case at Havana; 2 cases of measles.	11
.....	New York.....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 9
38	No transactions.....
39	do.....
40	15
41	No transactions.....	1
42	15
43	21
44	Manila.....	Held.....	Dec. 31	Baggage of 254 steerage passengers disinfected and held for twenty-four hours.	57
.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 3	Baggage of 285 steerage passengers disinfected; 1 case fever detained proved to be malarial.
.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 12	Baggage of 117 steerage passengers disinfected. 300 bags old gunnies, from Singapore, on Am. str. Gloria, from Romblon, refused; baggage of one passenger disinfected.	37
45	Genoa.....	Held in quarantine.....	Feb. 18	3
46	Las Palmas.....	Held in quarantine.....	Feb. 20	Took passengers and cargo in quarantine.	5
.....	Local baggage disinfected.	5
47	2
48	2
49	No transactions.....
50	1
51	2
52	No transactions.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Mar. 2			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Feb. 23			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Mar. 2			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	do.			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	do.			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Feb. 23			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Mar. 2			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.			
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9				do	
10				do	
11				do	
12				do	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No report	19
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				do	
23				do	
24				do	
25				do	
26				do	
27				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1900, to March 8, 1901.

For reports received from June 30, 1900, to December 28, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1900.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Lee County (Phœnix).....	Dec. 26.....	16	
Mobile.....	Feb. 12-Feb. 23..	4	1	
Russell County (Girard).....do.....	25	
Total for State		45	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900		121	2	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 16..	8	
Oakland	Dec. 30-Jan. 26..	5	
San Francisco.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 16..	3	
Total for State		16	
Total for State, same period, 1900		3	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 1..	97	
Archuleta County.....do.....	3	
Bent County.....do.....	6	
Boulder County.....do.....	24	
Chaffee County.....do.....	31	
Cheyenne County.....do.....	2	
Clear Creek County.....do.....	26	
Custer County.....do.....	3	
Delta County.....do.....	35	
Douglas County.....do.....	9	
Elbert County.....do.....	16	
El Paso County.....do.....	78	
Fremont County.....do.....	34	
Garfield County.....do.....	5	
Gilpin County.....do.....	3	
Grand County.....do.....	6	
Gunnison County.....do.....	1	
Huerfano County.....do.....	28	
Jefferson County.....do.....	20	
Lake County.....do.....	1	
La Plata County.....do.....	11	
Larimer County.....do.....	14	
Las Animas County.....do.....	23	
Otero County.....do.....	23	
Ouray County.....do.....	19	
Pitkin County.....do.....	1	
Pueblo County.....do.....	84	
Rio Grande County.....do.....	1	
Saguache County.....do.....	5	
San Miguel County.....do.....	1	
Teller County.....do.....	107	
Weld County.....do.....	15	
Total for State		732	
Total for State, same period, 1900		18	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport.....	Jan. 7.....	3	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23..	23	
Total for District, same period, 1900		5	
Florida:				
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10..	9	
Duval County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23..	20	
Escambia County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10..	1	
Jacksonville	Dec. 16-Feb. 16..	20	
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10..	5	
Marion County.....do.....	1	
West Tampa City.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5..	2	
Total for State		58	
Total for State same period, 1900		18	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Columbus	Dec. 26	10		
Twiggs County	Feb. 3	1		
Wilkinson Countydo	1		
Total for State		12		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		122		
Idaho:				
Dempsey	Nov. 23	10		
Illinois:				
Beachwood (Mounds)	Feb. 2-Feb. 23...	10		
Cairo	Dec. 22-Feb. 23...	39		
Chicago	Dec. 23-Feb. 23...	96	2	
Quincy	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Springfield	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	5		
Total for State		155	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		66	4	
Indiana:				
Delaware County	Feb. 15	1		
Michigan City	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		85		
Indian Territory:				
Ardmore	Feb. 7	16		Several cases.
Ryon	Feb. 19			
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		75		
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Ottumwa	Jan. 6-Jan. 26...	2		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		24	1	
Kansas:				
Bourbon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	19		
Butler Countydo	2		
Crawford Countydo	32		
Cherokee County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	270	1	
Douglas County (Lawrence)	Feb. 3-Feb. 23...	4		
Dickinson Countydo	2		
Douglas County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	30		
Franklin Countydo	3		
Greenwood County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	22		
Labette County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	88	1	
Leavenworth County	Jan. 27-Feb. 2...	4		
Marion County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	21		
Miami County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Montgomery Countydo	10		
Norton County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	46	1	
Osborne Countydo	12		
Osage Countydo	29		
Phillips Countydo	50		
Rawlins County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	9	1	
Rush Countydo	1		
Smith County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Sedgwick County, (Wichita)	Dec. 1-Feb. 23...	96	1	
Shawnee County, (Topeka)	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	53		
Sumner Countydo	26		
Wyandotte County, (Kansas City.)do	34		
Wallace County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	7		
Total for State		578	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		263	1	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23...	16	
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 14...	9	1	
Total for State.....		25	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		47	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 23...	91	27	
Shreveport.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 23...	22	1	
Total for State.....		113	28	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1,910	194	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23...	5	
Massachusetts:				
Lawrence.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 2...	4	
Oxford.....	Oct. 22.....	2	
Springfield.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	1	
Total for State.....		7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	2	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2...	Reported at 38 places.
Manistee.....	do.....	2	
Manistee.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 16...	11	
West Bay City.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 23...	2	
Alger County.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23...	Present.
Charlevoix County.....	do.....	Do.
Clair County.....	do.....	Do.
Isabella County.....	do.....	Do.
Luce County.....	do.....	Do.
Mason County.....	do.....	Do.
Newaygo County.....	do.....	Do.
Total for State.....		15	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	29	
Anoka County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	34	
Beltrami County.....	do.....	4	
Benton County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	16	
Big Stone County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	9	
Brown County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	20	
Carleton County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	24	
Carver County.....	do.....	26	
Cass County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	16	
Chippewa County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	4	
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	9	
Clay County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	1	
Cottonwood County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	4	
Crow Wing County.....	do.....	25	
Dakota County.....	do.....	13	
Dodge County.....	do.....	31	
Faribault County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	11	
Freeborn County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	16	
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	19	
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).	Dec. 14-Feb. 23...	63	
Houston County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	1	
Hubbard County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	1	
Isanti County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	4	1	
Jackson County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	13	
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	103	
Lake County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	22	
Le Sueur County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	61	
Lyon County.....	do.....	50	2	
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	1	
Martin County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	1	
McLeod County.....	do.....	1	
Meeker County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	53	
Morrison County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	3	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Nicollet County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	4		
Nobles County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	28		
Olmstead County.....do.....	5		
Otter Tail County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	8		
Pine County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	8		
Pipestone County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	40		
Pope County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	2		
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	17		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	15		
Rice County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 13...	5		
Scott County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	2		
Stearns County.....do.....	33		
Steele County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	7		
Stevens County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	100		
Swift County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	4		
Todd County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	4		
Traverse County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	7		
Wabasha County.....do.....	4		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	2		
Waseca County.....do.....	8		
Washington County.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 13...	22		
Watsonwan County.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13...	10		
Wilkin County.....do.....	11		
Winona County.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 13...	32		
Winona County (Winona).....	Dec. 14-Feb. 23...	103		
Wright County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 13...	24		
Yellow Medicine County.....do.....	1		
Other places.....do.....	44		
Total for State.....		1,241	3	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		71	1	
Mississippi:				
Vicksburg.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	4	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		320	9	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	34	1	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 23...	69	0	
Total for State.....		103	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		70	4	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 20...	218	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		100		
Nebraska:				
Decatur and vicinity.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 14...	451	4	
Nebraska City.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	6		
Omaha.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23...	39		
South Omaha.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 5...	29	0	
Total for State.....		525	4	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		39	2	
Nevada:				
Virginia City.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	7		
Newark.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16...	3		
Total for State.....		10		
Total for State, same period, 1900.....		7		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 23...	261		
New Mexico:				
Fort Stanton.....	Jan. 14.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23..	215	34	
Utica.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 26..	2		
Yonkers.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1...	1		
Total for State.....		218	34	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		11		
North Carolina:				
Alexander County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 30...	3		
Buncombe County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Caswell County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	86	2	
Forsyth County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Franklin County.....	do.....	1		
Greenville County.....	do.....	21		
Henderson County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		A few.	
Person County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	3		
Rockingham County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	12		
Richmond County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	1		
Transylvania County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	10		
Vance County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Wake County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Wilkes County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	8		
do.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		157	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		274		
North Dakota.				
Bismarck.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Jamestown.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Mandan.....	Jan. 15.....	1		
Morton County.....	Jan. 25.....	10		
Total for State.....		13		
Ohio:				
Ashtabula.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23...	35		
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 22...	10		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 22...	412	5	
Portsmouth.....	do.....	4		
Toledo.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9...	1		
Youngstown.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16...	1		
Total for State.....		464	5	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		232		
Total for State.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	2,699	24	
Oklahoma:				
Reports from fifteen Counties..	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	401		
Canadian County.....	Jan. 1.....	5		
Cleveland County.....	do.....	19		
Day County.....	do.....	1		
Garfield County.....	do.....	1		
Greer County.....	do.....	50		
Kingfisher County.....	do.....	2		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	13		
Logan County.....	do.....	10		
Noble County.....	do.....	12		
Oklahoma County.....	do.....	43		
Pawnee County.....	do.....	5		
Payne County.....	do.....	12		
Pottawatomie County.....	do.....	25		
Roger Mills County.....	do.....	50		
Washita County.....	do.....	40		
Woodward County.....	do.....	1		
Total for Territory.....		690		
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.		55		
Oregon:				
Portland.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 31...	6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		4		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 16...	9		
Erie.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 23...	6		

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Philadelphia.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12.....		1	
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23.....	30		
Steelton.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23.....	1		
Total for State.....		46	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		15		
Rhode Island:				
Central Falls.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8.....	3	1	
South Carolina:				
Blackaburg.....	Feb. 5.....	3		
Greenville.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23.....	5	1	
Total for State.....		8	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7		
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	51	2	
Memphis.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23.....	66		
Nashville.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23.....	38		
Total for State.....		155	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		441		
Texas:				
Clay County.....	Feb. 1.....	116	3	
Galveston.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 16.....	107		
Houston.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26.....	184	4	
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 2.....	5		
Total for State.....		412	7	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		467	3	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	107		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 23.....	329	1	
Total for State.....		436	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		17		
Virginia:				
Albemarle County.....	Feb. 4.....			Present.
Bedford County.....	do.....			Do.
Bland County.....	do.....			Do.
Botetourt County.....	do.....			Do.
Buckingham County.....	do.....			Do.
Campbell County.....	do.....			Do.
Carroll County.....	do.....			Do.
Chesterfield County.....	do.....			Do.
Craig County.....	do.....			Do.
Floyd County.....	do.....			Do.
Fluvanna County.....	do.....			Do.
Goochland County.....	do.....			Do.
Greeneville County.....	do.....			Do.
Halifax County.....	do.....			Do.
King George County.....	do.....			Do.
Lee County.....	do.....			Do.
Louisa County.....	do.....			Do.
Middlesex County.....	do.....			Do.
Nelson County.....	do.....			Do.
Orange County.....	do.....			Do.
Page County.....	do.....			Do.
Roanoke County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	6		
Rockbridge County.....	do.....			Do.
Rockingham County.....	do.....			Do.
Alexandria.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 9.....	5		
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 31.....	200		
Richmond.....	Jan. 7.....	4		
Total for State.....		215		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		122	19	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	17		
Tacoma.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 29...	2		
Total for State.....		19		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		194	2	
West Virginia:				
Huntington.....	Feb. 17-Feb. 23...	1		
Wheeling.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5...	4		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		55		
Wisconsin:				
All over the State.....	Dec. 12-Dec. 31...	99	1	
Ashland County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	2		
Barron County.....	do.....	3		
Bayfield County.....	do.....	1		
Brown County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 2...	2		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	9		
Clark County.....	do.....	1		
Columbia County.....	do.....	1		
Dane County.....	do.....	2		
Douglas County.....	do.....	39		
Dunn County.....	do.....	2		
Eau Claire County.....	do.....	24		
Forest County.....	do.....	5		
Grant County.....	do.....	6		
Iron County.....	do.....	2		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	1		
La Crosse County.....	do.....	9		
Langlade County.....	do.....	54		
Marathon County.....	do.....	6		
Marquette County.....	do.....	3		
Milwaukee County.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 2...	3		
Portage County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	5		
Price County.....	do.....	2		
Racine County.....	do.....	3		
Rock County.....	do.....	7		
St. Croix County.....	do.....	2		
Shawano County.....	do.....	1		
Sheboygan County.....	do.....	1		
Taylor County.....	do.....	3		
Trempealeau County.....	do.....	2		
Waupaca County.....	do.....	2		
Wood County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		303	1	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	1	
Wyoming:				
Evanson.....	Dec. 31.....	2		
Green River.....	do.....	1		
Rock Springs.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		4		
Grand total.....		7,637	104	
Grand total, same period, 1900.		5,224	254	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Binghamton, N. Y.	Mar. 2	a 39,647	9	1								1	
Boston, Mass.	do.	a 560,092	240	33							7	10	1
Bristol, R. I.	Feb. 23	a 6,900	4										
Butler, Pa.	Feb. 4	8,734	4										
Do.	Feb. 11	8,734	2										
Do.	Feb. 18	8,734	1										
Burlington, Vt.	Feb. 23	a 18,640	8										
Camden, N. J.	Mar. 2	58,313	32									1	
Carbondale, Pa.	Feb. 28	a 13,800	4										
Chelsea, Mass.	Feb. 23	a 34,072	8	1									
Chicopee, Mass.	Mar. 2	a 19,167	7	1									
Chillicothe, Ohio.	do.	a 14,110	6										
Clinton, Iowa.	Feb. 23	a 24,000	4										
Do.	Mar. 2	a 24,000	6	2									
Clinton, Mass.	Feb. 23	a 13,667	2										
Concord, N. H.	do.	a 19,632	10										
Dayton, Ohio.	Mar. 2	a 87,000	21	2									
Detroit, Mich.	do.	a 278,000	93	7						1	1	1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Feb. 23	a 14,100	3										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	a 35,672	12	1									
Evansville, Ind.	do.	a 59,007	11	2									
Everett, Mass.	do.	a 24,336	6										
Findlay, Ohio.	do.	a 17,613	5	1									
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	a 31,531	7	1									
Freeport, Ill.	Mar. 2	a 13,256	4										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Feb. 23	60,278	26	3					2				
Do.	Mar. 2	60,278	20	1					2	1			
Green Bay, Wis.	Feb. 24	9,069	6						1				
Greenville, S. C.	Feb. 23	8,507	4										
Haverhill, Mass.	Mar. 2	a 37,175	10	2									
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	a 45,712	17	4							2		1
Jacksonville, Fla.	Feb. 23	17,201	13										
Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 24	a 206,433	97	14						1	4	1	1
Johnstown, Pa.	Mar. 2	a 55,936	12	1									
Lawrence, Kans.	Feb. 23	a 10,862	4	1									
Do.	do.	a 62,559	24	3									
Lexington, Ky.	do.	21,567	10	1									
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	a 102,479	43	9									
Lowell, Mass.	Mar. 2	a 94,969	39	3						1	1		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	7										
McKeesport, Pa.	Feb. 23	a 34,227	12									1	
Marlboro, Mass.	do.	a 13,609	5										
Do.	Mar. 2	a 13,609	4	1									
Massillon, Ohio.	Feb. 23	10,092	4										
Medford, Mass.	Mar. 2	11,079	3	1									
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	a 102,320	31	2					1				
Michigan City, Ind.	Feb. 25	a 15,000	5							1	1		
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 23	a 385,315	77	8						1	2	1	2
Do.	Mar. 2	a 385,315	74	9					2				
Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 23	a 202,718	40	6									
Mobile, Ala.	Mar. 2	a 38,469	11	2		1							
Nashua, N. H.	Feb. 23	19,311	9									1	
Nashville, Tenn.	Mar. 2	a 80,865	31	7					1				
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	26	1									
Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 23	13,947	6										
New Orleans, La.	do.	a 287,104	118	16		3							
New York, N. Y.	do.	a 3,437,202	1,371	179		9			5	24	37	5	3
Do.	Mar. 2	a 3,437,202	1,410	161		11			11	30	36	8	8
Newton, Mass.	do.	a 33,587	7										
North Adams, Mass.	do.	a 24,200	9										
Omaha, Neb.	Feb. 23	a 102,555	36										
Palmer, Mass.	Mar. 2	a 6,520	1										
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	a 1,293,697	538	62						9	20		1
Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 23	a 321,616	123	10					10		1	5	4
Pittston, Pa.	Mar. 2	10,302	9										
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	a 15,369	8										
Portland, Me.	Feb. 23	36,425	20	3									
Providence, R. I.	Mar. 2	a 175,597	79	7					2		1		1
Quincy, Mass.	do.	a 23,899	7	1									
Reading, Pa.	Feb. 23	a 78,961	23	1							1		
Do.	Mar. 2	a 78,961	35	3									
Rutland, Vt.	Feb. 23	a 11,499	1										
Do.	Mar. 2	a 11,499	5										

a United States Census, 1900.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles. Whooping cough.
Sacramento, Cal.....	Feb. 23	26,386	6	1
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	do.....	a 53,531	14	1	2
San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	a 342,782	162	19	1	2
Scranton, Pa.....	do.....	a 102,026	27	3
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	11,979	7	1
Somerville, Mass.....	Mar. 2	a 61,643	17	1	1
South Bend, Ind.....	Feb. 23	a 35,999	13	2	2
Steelton, Pa.....	Mar. 2	a 12,086	2
Waltham, Mass.....	Feb. 23	a 23,481	7
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	a 278,718	151	21	2	2
West Bay City, Mich.....	do.....	a 12,000	7
Williamsport, Pa.....	Mar. 2	a 28,787	8	1
Winona, Minn.....	Feb. 23	18,208	10
Worcester, Mass.....	do.....	a 118,421	45	6	1	1
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Mar. 1	a 47,931	28	5	1
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Feb. 23	a 44,885	9	1

a United States Census, 1900.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 25, 1901.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	23		1	.95		.26
Portland, Me.....	26		4	.84		.63
Northfield, Vt.....	17		4	.49		.46
Boston, Mass.....	28		3	.88		.74
New Haven, Conn.....	29		4	1.03		.98
Albany, N. Y.....	26		4	.63		.63
New York, N. Y.....	32		5	.91		.85
Harrisburg, Pa.....	33		10	.69		.65
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35		8	.77		.76
New Brunswick, N. J.....	34		7	.91		.91
Atlantic City, N. J.....	34		7	.84		.65
Baltimore, Md.....	37		6	.91		.90
Washington, D. C.....	37		10	.84		.83
Lynchburg, Va.....	41		11	.84		.83
Cape Henry, Va.....	44		12	.93		.60
Norfolk, Va.....	44		11	.98		.38
Charlotte, N. C.....	45		11	1.12		1.01
Raleigh, N. C.....	45		10	.97		.73
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47			.93		
Hatteras, N. C.....	47			1.10		
Wilmington, N. C.....	50		12	.81	.08	
Columbia, S. C.....	49		10	1.10		.47
Charleston, S. C.....	54		11	.84		.07
Augusta, Ga.....	52		12	.99		.46
Savannah, Ga.....	55		11	.77		.33
Jacksonville, Fla.....	59		11	.79	2.50	
Jupiter, Fla.....	67		9	.63		.23
Key West, Fla.....	72		9	.40	.02	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48		14	1.18		.62
Tampa, Fla.....	66		15	.74	.15	
Pensacola, Fla.....	58		12	1.02	.03	
Mobile, Ala.....	56		13	1.22	.26	
Montgomery, Ala.....	54		14	1.33		.68
Meridian, Miss.....	54		15	1.33		.54
Vicksburg, Miss.....	54		12	1.25		.39
New Orleans, La.....	59		11	1.13	.49	
Shreveport, La.....	54		8	1.05		.67
Fort Smith, Ark.....	45		8	.93		.91
Little Rock, Ark.....	47		13	1.35		1.34
Palestine, Tex.....	53		9	.84		.54
Galveston, Tex.....	59		6	.72		.31
San Antonio, Tex.....	59		7	.49		.46
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61		6	.55		.16
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	47		12	1.33		1.33
Nashville, Tenn.....	44		15	1.33		1.27
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	46		15	1.33		1.33
Knoxville, Tenn.....	43		13	1.33		1.33
Lexington, Ky.....	37		15	.94		.88
Louisville, Ky.....	40		15	1.08		1.06
Indianapolis, Ind.....	34		17	.91		.88
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36		17	.89		.82
Columbus, Ohio.....	31		13	.91		.83
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	37		12	.77		.66
Pittsburg, Pa.....	34		14	.70		.59
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	26		8	.63	.50	.50
Rochester, N. Y.....	25		9	.66		.27
Buffalo, N. Y.....	25		8	.70	.39	
Erie, Pa.....	28		11	.84		.59
Cleveland, Ohio.....	29		13	.72		.63
Sandusky, Ohio.....	29		12	.77		.76
Toledo, Ohio.....	29		13	.50		.48
Detroit, Mich.....	27		12	.58		.55
Lansing, Mich.....	27		13	.56		.54
Port Huron, Mich.....	24		6	.63		.61
Alpena, Mich.....	18		3	.49		.48
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13	0		.28		.25
Marquette, Mich.....	17		6	.42		.21
Escanaba, Mich.....	16		3	.42		.36
Green Bay, Wis.....	17		7	.51		.51
Grand Haven, Mich.....	25		7	.56		.35
Milwaukee, Wis.....	24		13	.49		.49
Chicago, Ill.....	26		15	.56		.56
Duluth, Minn.....	16		7	.28		.28

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 25, 1901—Cont'd.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	18		9	.26		.25
La Crosse, Wis.....	21		11	.28		.28
Dubuque, Iowa.....	24		13	.38		.38
Davenport, Iowa.....	26		12	.42		.42
Des Moines, Iowa.....	25		6	.35		.35
Keokuk, Iowa.....	29		10	.42		.41
Springfield, Ill.....	31		11	.87		.82
Calro, Ill.....	41		14	.98		.83
St. Louis, Mo.....	37		10	.75		.65
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	36		13	.70		.60
Springfield, Mo.....	37		12	.91		.85
Kansas City, Mo.....	33		8	.49		.37
Topeka, Kans.....	34		7	.38		.37
Wichita, Kans.....	33		3	.34		.34
Concordia, Kans.....	31		5	.28		.28
Lincoln, Nebr.....	27			.28		
Omaha, Nebr.....	27		8	.21		.21
Sioux City, Iowa.....	23		8	.15		.13
Yankton, S. Dak.....	22		6	.21		.11
Valentine, Nebr.....	19		10	.21		.04
Huron, S. Dak.....	15		3	.14		.13
Pierre, S. Dak.....	19		2	.14		.06
Moorhead, Minn.....	7		2	.21		.15
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	12		8	.14		.12
Williston, N. Dak.....	11		9	.07	.12	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Butte, Mont.....	17		13	.14	.17	
Helena, Mont.....	26		12	.15	.07	
Miles City, Mont.....	19		8	.12	.10	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	21		7	.17		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	31		7	.49	.52	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	37		1	.30	.28	
Baker City, Oreg.....	27		7	.44	.19	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	34		6	.21	.44	
Pocatello, Idaho.....	24	13		.49		.18
Boise, Idaho.....	39	3		.38	.24	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36	5		.35		.18
Lander, Wyo.....	24		1	.17		.07
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	30		5	.14	.14	
North Platte, Nebr.....	30		3	.14		.13
Denver, Colo.....	34		2	.4		.11
Pueblo, Colo.....	32		1	.14		.11
Dodge City, Kans.....	35		6	.18		.10
Oklahoma, Okla.....	45		13	.30		.30
Amarillo, Tex.....	37		5	.32		.10
Abilene, Tex.....	48		6	.35		.25
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	34		8	.21	.36	
El Paso, Tex.....	51	8		.07		.06
Phoenix, Ariz.....	55	9		.23		.16
Yuma, Ariz.....	61	8		.12		.12
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	43		1	.91	.25	
Tacoma, Wash.....	40	1		1.27		.26
Portland, Oreg.....	43		1	1.53		.10
Roseburg, Oreg.....	44	2		1.13	.51	
Eureka, Cal.....	47			1.47		
Redbluff, Cal.....	51	3		.89	2.26	
Carson City, Nev.....	38		8	.35	.52	
Sacramento, Cal.....	52	5		.77	1.49	
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	3		.83	2.44	
Fresno, Cal.....	53	5		.30	.25	
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	5		.91		.20
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56	6		.80		.73
San Diego, Cal.....	55	4		.58		.55

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Leprosy and passenger inspection.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 18, 1901.

SIR: For enforcing the order, that I have received, to report about the cases of leprosy observed by myself on occasion of ships inspection among passengers and who were thereupon rejected, I beg to give you the following particulars: Under such circumstances during the last year I have observed 4 cases of leprosy in persons who were on the point of leaving for the United States on the respective steamers. During the previous years, in which I had the honor of performing the duties of a sanitary inspector, I observed no case. In the said 4 cases the patients were in two instances Germans, and in one instance an Arabian, and in the other an Italian. There was the matter of 1 German woman and of 3 men. That German had with herself her husband and 3 children. The Italian patient traveled with his wife; the other patients were bachelors. The persons who accompanied the patients were intact, but they were also prevented from making the voyage. However, a few months after the rejection the husband of the German leper went to the United States. Before the departure the man had been subjected to a special inspection, but with negative results.

There is no doubt about the infectious danger of leprosy, and especially in the conditions of steerage passengers, the possibility of infection is still greater. If we consider that the incubation time of leprosy may be protracted for years, that a very long time may pass from the moment when a person has been infected up to the time when distinct symptoms are recognizable, we may understand that very often patients are not able to give information in regard to their infection; they have forgotten where and under what conditions years ago the infection was realized. Therefore, the inspection and observation of lepers aboard of ships is one of the very important hygienic measures.

Although there may exist already in the United States a number of lepers, it should be nevertheless very important in a hygienic view, to prevent the introduction of patients, which may lead to the formation of new foci of infection and spread the germs of the disease in an imperceptible manner.

The regulations of the United States Marine-Hospital Service in regard to the inspection of passengers for the United States are perfectly sufficient for preventing the danger. But then it is necessary that the inspecting physicians shall have had occasion to see and study leprosy in its different forms and periods. That in this respect there still remains much to be accomplished, is proved by a fact that I have recently had occasion to observe. A leper whom I have known for a long time, and who contracted the disease from his wife, who died thirteen years ago, and whose disease was apparent beyond a doubt only two and a half years ago, there being previously only slight suspicious symptoms, has found difficulties in making a voyage from here to Ger-

many on board a German steamer, but he obtained passage on board an Italian steamer bound from here to Genoa. Neither by the agency nor by the physician on board was the conveyance of the patient prevented; and after the arrival no one took pains to ascertain what became of him, although he represents a danger for his neighborhood.

Yesterday I had occasion, by an accident, to observe a lady suffering from leprosy aboard of a large French steamer. The lady came from Bordeaux and went to Buenos Ayres. No special precautions were taken on board; the embarrassment of the patient was the only restriction of free motion aboard.

Such unprohibited free passage of lepers does not surely correspond to the hygienic measures of prophylaxis.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 10, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for December 16 to 31, inclusive.

There were 585 deaths from all causes, an increase of 22 as compared with the foregoing period of fifteen days, being at the rate of 36.56 per diem, and corresponding to an annual death rate of 17.13 per 1,000, against 37.53 and 17.58 per 1,000 as compared with the previous fortnight.

During the same period of the year 1899 there were 657 deaths, which correspond to 41.06 per diem and to an annual death rate of 19.50 per 1,000.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 126 against 114; smallpox, 21 against 27; malarious fevers, 26 against 24; beriberi, 9 against 3; influenza, 8 against 3; yellow fever, 4 against 0; typhoid fever, 4 against 2; dysentery, 3 against 3; plague, 3 against 7; measles, 2 against 0, and diphtheria, 1 against 2.

There were 498 births—that is, an average of 31.12 per diem, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 14.57.

The thermometer varied as follows: 31.1° maximum, 20.2° minimum, and 23° medium.

As the figures show, the general state of health of the city of Rio de Janeiro may be considered favorable. Especially in regard to infectious diseases we can say, that yellow fever exists only in a very sporadic form. Since the medical statistical service has been organized this is the first time that, during the first half of December, there have occurred no deaths from yellow fever. There were during the same period of 1893, 7; 1894, 1; 1895, 51; 1896, 3; 1897, 1; 1898, 8, and 1899, 21 deaths.

Smallpox shows a decrease, and the hot season through which we have to pass will diminish or extinguish it entirely.

Plague occurs on a very limited scale. There are only sporadic cases, but we must be cautious in regard to our opinion for the future. The cases that were previously observed and those that have recently occurred were in very different parts of the city, which proves that the germs exist everywhere. It is difficult to say whether we shall now be free from plague or whether it will continue.

Plague at Rio de Janeiro—Obligatory death inspection—Plague at Nictheroy.

The march of the plague at Rio de Janeiro has been as follows:

Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.	Date.	New cases.	Deaths at—		Cured.	Number of patients in hospital.
		Hos- pital.	Resi- dences.					Hos- pital.	Resi- dences.		
Dec. 16...	1	8	Dec. 24...	11
Dec. 17...	1	7	Dec. 25...	1	12
Dec. 18...	1	8	Dec. 26...	1	11
Dec. 19...	3	11	Dec. 27...	11
Dec. 20...	2	9	Dec. 28...	11
Dec. 21...	2	11	Dec. 29...	11
Dec. 22...	11	Dec. 30...	1	12
Dec. 23...	11	Dec. 31...	1	13

Beside the other measures for preventing plague that I have mentioned in former reports, the director of board of health has introduced the obligatory inspection of all deceased persons. That is intended principally to find out all concealed cases and deaths from plague. One of the consequences of this order is that, for instance, a death from smallpox that was concealed and declared as pneumonia has been discovered.

An irregular act of a physician has produced here a certain sensation. This physician, member of the municipal board of health, who at present is employed as physician on board of the national steamer *Alagoas*, has concealed the fact that aboard there occurred 2 cases of plague that were attested as common diseases. One death from plague occurred in the port of Bahia, and the deceased was buried with a certificate of syncope cardiaca. (a.)

In a previous report I mentioned the cases of plague, which occurred at the neighboring city of Nictheroy. The sanitary authorities took much pains to extinguish the plague germs and to inspect the sanitary conditions of the city. In general, the public gave very little assistance to the sanitary measures adopted.

On the 19th of December Dr. Epaminondas was informed of the appearance of dead rats at No. 66 Rua Marechal Deodoro. Rigorous measures were thereupon adopted. To disinfect the building the floor was raised and under one of the boards was found a rat that had recently died. The blood of this rat was examined by the bacteriological institute of the city of Rio de Janeiro, and showed the existence of the specific bacillus of bubonic plague. Strict hygienic precautions were ordered, and the island of Carvalho was placed at the disposal of the tenants of the infected houses. But such was the indifference of these tenants, that of building No. 58, Lieutenant Gasparino da Silva Pereira went to the office of a journal and stated that the rats had died from poisoning. The editor of that journal, however, advised Lieutenant Gasparino not to leave his family in such a dangerous situation. His answer was simply, "I am a fatalist." Some days afterwards his mother-in-law, who was residing with him, died, and her death was shortly afterwards followed by that of the lieutenant himself.

^a The person who died at Bahia, and the real cause of whose death was concealed, was a machinist, of the steamship *Alagoas*, and resided, when at home, in Nictheroy, Marechal Deodoro Street, 60, where the dead rats were found, as I shall inform you under the occurrences at Nictheroy.

Since that time there have occurred 3 more cases, the patients being carried to the isolation hospital at Paula Candido. (a)

Sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo.

The official data in regard to the sanitary conditions during the month of August are as follows: The total number of deaths was 3,266, a decrease of 49, as compared with the month of July. From tuberculosis there died 177 persons (33 at the city of Sao Paulo and 18 at Santos), an increase of 21; and from malaria 75, a decrease of 1.

From typhoid fever there died 30 persons (3 at the city of Sao Paulo), a decrease of 7; from yellow fever, 6 persons (1 at Sao Paulo, 1 at Santos, 1 at Ytu, 3 at Areas), a decrease of 6; from measles, 14 persons, an increase of 1; from scarlet fever, 1 person, the same as before.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there are 6 deaths from diphtheria, 43 deaths from whooping cough, 7 deaths from erysipelas, 11 deaths from dysentery, 164 deaths from influenza, 3 deaths from diarrhea infectiosa, 9 deaths from leprosy, and 2 deaths from hydrophobia.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office:

January 3, bark *Foohng Suey*, American, for New York. January 7, steamship *Ragusa*, German, for New York; schooner *Edith L. Allen*, American, for United States via Grand Connetable Island. January 9, bark *Edward Percy*, Norwegian, for Ship Island; steamship *Rosalie*, British, for New Orleans. January 10, steamship *Olbers*, Belgian, for New York.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for January 1 to 15, inclusive:

There were 564 deaths from all causes, being at the rate of 37.6 per diem and corresponding to an annual death rate of 17.30 per cent, against 36.56 and 17.13 per cent, as compared with the foregoing fortnight.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 99 against 126 during the last half of December (sixteen days); malarious fever, 35 against 24; plague, 3, the same as before; smallpox, 18 against 21; beriberi, 11 against 9; yellow fever, 6 against 4; typhoid fever, 7 against 4; dysentery, 2 against 3; measles, 1 against 2, and influenza, 1 against 8.

There were 535 births—that is, an average of 35.66 per diem, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 16.41 per cent.

The thermometer varied as follows: 35.1° C. maximum, 19.7° C. minimum, and 25.14° medium.

a I learned that plague has appeared also at Macahé, situated about three hours' ride on the railway distant from Nictheroy, and in the vicinity. The authorities are adopting all convenient hygienic measures, and it seems with satisfactory results.

Sanitary report from the State of Rio de Janeiro.—Plague, aphthous fever, isolation hospitals.

The following facts are taken from the annual report of Dr. Jorge Pinto, director of the board of health of the State of Rio de Janeiro:

When it was officially declared that there was bubonic plague at Santos, he addressed circulars, dated October 19, to the president of the municipal chambers and delegates of the board of health. In this circular he instructed them to take precautions against the spread of the epidemic, visiting repeatedly all dwellings and demanding both therein and in the public streets and squares the utmost cleanliness. He required that garbage should be removed every day and burned, that only the proper number of persons should be lodged in tenement houses, that a supply of pure water should be furnished, that the proper precautions with sewerage should be taken, and the food stuffs should be carefully inspected. He also recommended measures for the rapid destruction of rats.

In regard to aphthous fever he says that there occurred among the beeves in Petropolis a contagious disease that excited suspicion. Adopting the opinion of certain scientific authorities he expresses the opinion that the use of the meat of animals attacked with that disease is not injurious to men, it being sufficient to prohibit the consumption of the parts directly infected and to prohibit the slaughter of such of those animals who have suffered from the disease for a long period. Examining some of the animals in the cattle yards at the abattoir, there was discovered evident symptoms of the disease in a mild form.

As it was possible that the disease might spread, attacking the milch cows at the neighboring stables, he advised the public to use milk only after boiling. He also ordered the immediate and strict isolation of every animal attacked.

He stated that the local application of formal, according to the formula recommended by the department of agriculture of the Argentine Republic, produced excellent results, leading to a rapid cure. Besides the disease did not have here the usual characteristic of spreading on a large scale and assumed a very mild form.

At the isolation hospital at Petropolis there were received 10 patients, of whom 9 were indigent and 1 policeman. There were 7 males and 3 females; 5 were Brazilians, 2 Spaniards, 2 Italians, and 1 German. Of these patients, only 5 had contracted infectious contagious diseases subject to obligatory notification, there being 2 cases of yellow fever, 2 of smallpox, and 1 of measles. The others, which were suspicious cases, were diagnosed as follows at the hospital: One case of generalized eczema, 1 of varicella, 1 of remittent bilious fever, 1 of gastro-intestinal autoinfection, 1 of broncho-pneumonia typica. The patient, suffering from the last of these diseases, died on the day after entering the hospital. Six were cured and 1 was removed to a neighboring hospital, where he also recovered.

The deaths that occurred were caused by yellow fever, 1 by smallpox, and 1 by broncho-pneumonia typica. The 2 yellow-fever patients (man and wife) resided at the Alto de Serra and contracted the disease in Rio de Janeiro. They were accompanied by their little son of 4 years of age, who remained in observation at the hospital, not having been, however, attacked by the disease. At the Nictheroy isolation hospital there were, on July 1, 1899, 2 patients remaining from the previous months. During the year there entered the hospital 411

patients, making with those 2, 413; of these, 327 were cured, 83 died, and 3 were remaining at the end of the year.

There were 351 smallpox patients, of whom 280 were cured, 70 died, and 1 was still remaining in the hospital at the end of the year. There were 13 cases of yellow fever, of which 7 were fatal.

The first bubonic-plague patient entered the hospital on the 6th of last June. During that month 3 more of these patients entered the hospital. Two died and 2 were still undergoing treatment at the end of the year.

There were 19 measles patients, and 45 entered the hospital from various diseases, such as pneumonia, malaria, etc. Of these 45, 41 were cured and the other 4 died.

Dr. Epaminondas, the director of the hospital, had occasion to observe the mildness of smallpox in cases of vaccinated patients, and points out the favorable percentage of mortality among the patients in the hospital, it being only a very small fraction over 20 per cent.

Bills of health.

Since last reports the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health at this office:

January 15, barkentine *Doris*, American, for Turks Island. January 16, schooner *George V. Jordan*, American, for New York. January 19, steamship *Strabo*, British, for New York; steamship *Dunmore*, British, for New York.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *January 28, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended January 26, 1901, with the added information that all shipping permits for cargo to the United States were viséd according to instructions.

Two cases of bubonic plague were reported during the week, both resulting in death. One case of enteric fever was also reported during the week.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Cienfuegos—A death from yellow fever.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *March 4, 1901.*

Yellow fever case isolated, contact died to-day.

BERRY.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana—A death from glanders.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 24, 1901:

Ninety deaths were reported in the city for the week, 3 being from yellow fever, a slight increase over the previous week. The Ward Line steamer *Segurança* arrived here on the 17th with a case of yellow fever on board in the person of an Italian, 18 years of age and a passenger from Merida. He was sent to Las Animas Hospital, the diagnosis was confirmed on the 20th, and the patient died on the following day. The second-class cabins on board the vessel were thoroughly disinfected.

Attention has been forcibly drawn to the existence of glanders on the island by the death of Dr. Augustin de la Guardia y Madan, a prominent native physician of this city. General Wood has appointed a commission of medical men to investigate and to take such steps as will prevent the spread of the disease.

I inclose the usual mortality statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended February 23, 1901.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 23, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended February 23, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 18	Steamship Saint Germain.....	Vera Cruz	9
Do....	Steamship Seneca.....	New York	21
Do....	Steamship Pio IX.....	Barcelona, Valencia, Malaga, and Cadiz.....	33
Do....	Steamship Excelsior.....	New Orleans.....	7
Do....	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa.....	1
Do....	Steamship Segurança.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.....	102
Feb. 19	Steamship Prince Edward.....	Miami	1
Do....	Steamship Montserrat.....	Vera Cruz	9
Feb. 20	Steamship Havana.....	New York	5
Feb. 21	Steamship Matanzas.....	Tampico.....	3
	Total		191

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine against Puerto Plata raised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, as reported by the minister to Denmark, under date of the 11th instant, the quarantine formerly

declared by the government of the Danish West Indies against ships arriving from Puerto Plata has been raised.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ENGLAND.

Quarantine at Southampton, England, against Cape Town and other places.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *February 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in view of the definitely reported outbreak of plague at Cape Town all vessels arriving at this port from South Africa, Mauritius, ports in the river Platte, Constantinople, Alexandria and other ports in the Levant, Hongkong, Bombay, and Calcutta, are stopped off Netley Hospital, 4 miles down the harbor, where they are boarded by the medical officer of the port and thoroughly examined. Any case of cholera, yellow fever, or plague would be removed to the hospital ship.

Should any one of these infectious cases appear here I will communicate the information to your Department.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. HOPLEY,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

Disinfection method used in Berlin.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the methods in vogue at the disinfecting institution for the city of Berlin. The method does not differ essentially from the methods in use at our national quarantine stations, except in the way the steam is applied. Here superheated steam is introduced from the bottom of the chamber in fine jets, and allowed to escape through a small aperture above. There is no attempt made to exhaust the air previous to the introduction of steam as in similar institutions in America, nor is the steam applied at any considerable increase above the atmospheric pressure. They claim excellent results by this method, and that the steam has even greater penetrating power.

The diseases that require *in every case* the disinfection of the household effects at the institution are smallpox, typhus fever, diphtheria, and Asiatic cholera.

The police authorities are empowered also in cases of enteric fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, malignant scarlet fever, malignant measles, and malignant diarrhea to have the effects removed to the disinfecting institution. Tuberculosis occurring in a public institution requires disinfection of the household goods. The clothing, bedding, and such like, is placed in large bundles covered with a sheet moistened with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. These bundles are then transported to the disinfecting station in closed wooden wagons. This affords ample protection to the public while passing through the crowded streets. On arrival at the station the infected articles are handled entirely by a crew of men who are dressed in a light cotton material, including slippers and caps, that admit of ready disinfection when the day's work is ended. Each workman is provided with a moistened sponge, that is worn over the nose during the time engaged in handling the infected material.

The infected articles are placed in the chambers in one room, and removed from the chambers in an adjoining room, that has no other connection, except through the same chamber, with the infected room. This method prevents all possible chance of re-infection of the steamed articles.

The chambers are first heated with steam for twenty minutes before the articles are introduced so as to lessen the condensation when the pieces are introduced. Thick articles, such as bedding, require the application of steam for thirty-five minutes, and other articles, such as clothing, only twenty minutes. After disinfection they are allowed to remain from ten to twenty minutes in the chamber, and then allowed to complete their drying in the open air for a period of one hour. They report that all the articles come out in excellent condition, and that the clothing has no wrinkles nor creases. Articles that will not permit of steam disinfection, such as leather and rubber goods, are first thoroughly brushed with soap and water and then sponged with a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution. The greater importance is attached to the mechanical cleaning, and the carbolic acid solution is regarded only as of secondary importance.

When the articles are thoroughly dried, they are placed in bundles again and transported in closed wagons as before, but never the same wagons as those used in carrying the infected articles.

In connection with the steam disinfection, I might mention the fact that the quarters from which the infected materials are removed undergo a process of disinfection while the effects are being steamed at the institution. The walls are thoroughly rubbed down with bread and the floor mechanically cleaned with soap and water and finally a carbolic acid solution. Furniture, pictures, and such like, are disinfected with carbolic solution.

The director informed me that he is making a series of experiments with formaldehyd gas, with the view of its adoption in the institution. So far he has found the gas injurious to certain articles as bronzes, furniture, etc.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Berlin—Plague, cholera, and smallpox news—Use of serum in a case of plague.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information obtained from the imperial health bureau:

Plague.

RUSSIA.—According to a report of the governor of Astrakhan, there were 6 cases of suspicious sickness in Vladimirowka on January 5. The patients are alleged to be on the way to recovery. According to a communication dated January 22 no further particulars have been made known concerning the course of the epidemic in Tekebai-Tubek in the Kirgisen Steppe. The rumor that the plague had broken out in Rostow and in the neighboring district of Asow has, according to the same report, proven to be unfounded. In the village of Andrejewka (district Kamyschin, Gouvern-Saratow), where cases of suspected

plague had occurred and of which 10 patients out of 23 had died up to December 8, the governor of Saratow reports that the disease turns out to be Siberian plague.

EGYPT.—The ship cook's boy who was taken sick on board the mail steamer *Senegal* under symptoms of the plague, with fever, great weakness, and swelling of the glands, was, on January 11, on the way to recovery. On January 8 and 9 he received 2 injections each of 40 c. c. of anti-plague serum obtained from Beirut. He was carefully isolated on board, his admission to the hospital at Beirut having been refused, and is alleged to have come in contact with no one except the 2 physicians.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—In the city of Bombay 999 persons died during the week ended December 29—that is to say, 86 more than during the foregoing week, and in the same city during the week ended January 5 there were 1,019 deaths. In the first week 159 deaths were proved to be due to plague—that is to say 48 more than during the foregoing week, and in the second week 176 of the deaths were from plague. Including those cases designated as suspected plague, there occurred in the last week 454 deaths from plague.

QUEENSLAND.—According to the bulletins published by the central sanitary authorities, 1 case of plague occurred in the colony at Brisbane during the week ended December 15. At the end of the week there were still 4 cases under treatment at Brisbane and 2 in Thursday Island. During the following week, ended December 22, a case of plague is alleged to have occurred at Rockhampton.

Cholera.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—In Calcutta 69 persons died of cholera during the period from December 23 to January 5.

Smallpox.

TURKEY.—A rather severe epidemic of smallpox is reported to have broken out at Jaffa, in Syria, during the first half of the month of January.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Berlin—Plague and smallpox information.

BERLIN, GERMANY, February 18, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following information obtained from the imperial health bureau:

* * * * *

The following official information is communicated regarding the cases of plague which occurred on board the *Highland Prince*:

The steamer which left Antwerp on her return voyage to Rosario on August 30 and had completed her cargo in London, arrived on October 3 in Bahia, and the captain reported sickness on board, but proceeded on the voyage to Montevideo, where she arrived on October 12. Up to this time, 5 cases of suspected plague had occurred on board the ship. In Montevideo, strict sanitary measures were taken, especially with regard to the sick and convalescent patients, who were isolated, and the baggage, clothing, and effects of the passengers and crew were thor-

oroughly disinfected. The steamer was also disinfected, and various parts of the ship were repainted. On expiration of the designated period, the ship proceeded on her voyage to Rosario in order take in a cargo of corn. At this time, 2 fresh cases of plague occurred, the last on November 16, both evidently of a mild nature. The patients were conveyed to the hospital established on a hulk, and the ship was again disinfected. On December 4, the steamer left La Plata River, touched at Las Palmas on January 1, 1901, and reached Shields on January 11, fifty-six days having elapsed since the last case of suspected plague. On the arrival of the ship in Shields, upon a medical examination, all the passengers were found to be in good health, but as a precautionary measure, all their personal effects, etc., were disinfected, and care was taken to prevent rats from the ship coming on land. Then all the rats on the ship were destroyed. On presenting the official report, it appeared that no case of sickness of a suspicious nature had occurred for seventy days.

RUSSIA.—According to a publication by the governor of Astrakhan, dated end of January, an acute epidemic of a very contagious character, not yet diagnosticated, had broken out in the Kirgisen reservation Merek, as well as in Tekebai-Tubek and Karakut. These settlements, which are located in the northeastern corner of the Kirgisen Steppe, near the frontier of the Ural territory and the governmental district of Samara, are surrounded by a cordon of Kirgisen riders.

According to a further communication by Prince Alexander Petrovitch of Oldenburg, who has been intrusted with supreme authority in connection with the measures taken for the suppression of the epidemic in the southeastern governmental districts, the cordon has been raised in the village of Vladimirowka, after a cessation of the sickness.

In the 3 settlements near the village of Alowka, 40 versts distant from the station Alexandrow-Hai, district of Nowosensk, government of Samara, and in the Kirgisen Steppes, 61 cases of sickness have occurred between December 22 and January 9, of which 44 cases terminated in death. The regulations imposed are said to be willingly carried out. The disease in Tekebai Tubek and Merske is taking a mild course, although on January 19 there occurred 3 new cases, which also ended fatally. In the reservation of Karakut near the Staniza Slamichinsk no new cases had occurred between January 16 and 27, and there have been in that place in all only 7 victims to the disease. Nevertheless the prince has deemed it necessary to establish a sanitary police control in the Kirgisen Steppes at the mouth of the Volga and on the northern bank of the Caspian Sea.

TURKEY.—A death from suspected plague occurred in Smyrna on February 3.

PERSIA.—A Persian steamer from Bombay arrived at Buschär with a case of suspected plague on board, and after remaining there in quarantine for four days, has, according to a communication of February 8, continued her voyage to Basra.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—In the Presidency of Bombay there were officially reported during the week ended January 4, 637 new cases of plague and 424 deaths; and during the following week ended January 11 there were 732 new cases and 559 deaths.

Likewise in the city of Bombay, an increase of the disease has been noted at the beginning of the present year, inasmuch as during the week ended January 12, 310 persons are proven to have died of plague, and there were 316 deaths of "suspected" plague, so that including those cases designated as "suspected" plague, there occurred 172 more deaths from plague than during the foregoing week. The total number of

deaths during the week ended on January 12 amounted in the city of Bombay to 1,228, being 209 more than during the previous week. The total number of cases of plague reported there for the last 4 weeks—that is to say, since December 15, 1900, being 158, 185, 231, and 386, respectively.

REUNION.—From January 10 until January 18, 6 new cases of plague occurred on the island, of which 5 ended fatally.

CAPE COLONY.—According to a communication dated February 8, 2 cases of plague were officially diagnosed in Cape Town.

* * * * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—During the last week of the month of January an unusually large number of cases of smallpox were noted. According to a communication dated January 30, there were then in the local hospital 380 patients suffering with smallpox. Since January 26 the disease is said to be on the decrease. According to the weekly bulletins arrived at the imperial health bureau, 34 persons died of smallpox in Glasgow between January 20 and February 2.

RUSSIA.—The epidemic of smallpox which caused numerous deaths in Warsaw during the last month of the year 1900, has abated now that the cold weather has begun. According to the official lists published by the municipal authorities there occurred 118 deaths between November 11 and December 8, 59 deaths between December 9 and January 5, and from January 6 to January 19, 31 deaths from smallpox in Warsaw alone. The extent to which the disease has raged in individual districts of Warsaw is said to be nothing unusual. For instance, during November and December of the previous year, there were 25 deaths from smallpox in the governmental district of Kalisch, of which 11 deaths occurred in the frontier districts. In the governmental district of Lomsha there were 9 deaths from smallpox in the month of December, against which there occurred in the governmental district of Warsaw (exclusive of the city of Warsaw) 122 deaths from smallpox in the month of November, of which 37 occurred in the commune of Nieszawa.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague at Cape Town confirmed by bacteriologic examination.

[Clipping from Berliner Tageblatt, February 16, 1901. Translated and sent by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 16, 1901.*

It is reported from Cape Town that the bacteriologist ordered by the Government to conduct the investigation of the cases of sickness there, has ascertained the presence of the bubonic plague bacillus and declared that it is undoubtedly an outbreak of the bubonic plague. Up till now, 12 cases have been diagnosed with certainty in the hospital. Two patients, both Kaffirs, have died. There is only 1 white patient in hospital.

Probable discovery of the cause of acute articular rheumatism (rheumatic fever).

BERLIN, GERMANY, *February 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the recent discovery of an organism that is supposed to be the cause of acute articular rheumatism. The announcement of the discovery has aroused the greatest interest in the medical circles of Berlin, and the person to whom the

credit of the discovery is due is Dr. Fritz Meyer, of the University Clinic, Berlin.

The organism in question is a small diplococcus, arranged often in chains, and is found in the tonsil of patients suffering from angina complicating rheumatism. It was impossible to obtain it from the tonsil of patients suffering with simple tonsillitis. It is colored with the ordinary stains, but less distinctly, by Gramme's method, than the other pus organisms. The growth on the usual culture media is slight, for it requires a high degree of alkalinity, and a large percentage of peptone. Blood serum seems best suited for its growth. It is seen as a fine clear group, which under the microscope exhibits a medium yellow granular coloring with a dark center. Bouillon is diffusely clouded, and shows after some days a slightly flocculent precipitate. Milk is coagulated after about thirty hours. The culture under artificial media is very short lived, and soon loses the power of propagation.

Dr. Meyer has examined cultures from the affected pharynx of patients suffering from scarlet fever, septicæmia, influenza, tuberculosis, and muscular rheumatism, but the organism found failed to react in the same way when tried experimentally on animals.

The organism found on the tonsil of patients suffering from acute articular rheumatism when administered to rabbits reacted in the following way: When 8 c. c. of bouillon culture, eight days old, were injected hypodermically into rabbits, there resulted at the point of inoculation a hard infiltrated area, which soon became necrotic, but never led to abscess formation. This reaction differed markedly from that of the ordinary streptococci. After the course of six to ten days there appeared the first joint symptoms, which were filled with a sero-purulent exudate. In this exudate no organisms were found. In only two cases could the organism after two days be found in the pus cell at the point of inoculation.

The exudate in the joints lasted on the average eight days, and then disappeared spontaneously. The temperature rose on the day after inoculation to 40-41° C., soon dropping to 39° C. The rabbits seemed to stand intravenous injection better, as both the fever and joint involvement took place later than when hypodermically administered. Animals, however, treated by either method, as a rule, survived. The animals which came to necropsy presented anatomical lesions, which corresponded quite accurately with the lesions of polyarthritis in man. There was found eight times a clear serous pericarditis, three times peritonitis, and once pleuritis. In no case could the organism be found in the exudate. Seven of the animals—that is, about one-fifth of the rabbits with joint involvement, showed a marked valvular endocarditis, partly vegetative and partly ulcerative. From the deposit they succeeded in two cases in securing the organism administered in pure culture, which gave the joint symptoms when inoculated into other animals. In the five other cases the culture remained sterile. The examination of the blood of the affected animals revealed no organisms. It is worthy of note the fact that an endocarditis was produced with the organism by using a simple bouillon culture while with other pus organisms an injury to the valve is necessary, or the use of solid substance in the injecting material.

Further investigation will be necessary before it is proved that this diplococcus is the cause of acute rheumatism, but the work accomplished by Dr. Meyer is very suggestive.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Total plague cases and deaths to February 8, 1901.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, February 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that since the date of my last report, February 1, no case of plague has occurred, either in Osaka or Wakayama.

A very doubtful case of suspected plague, the subject being already buried, was reported from a remote country neighborhood in this, Kanagawa Ken, on the 5th instant, and post-mortem precautions duly taken. In view of all the circumstances, however, I have little fear that the disease was a veritable pest.

An official return, issued on February 8, states that since the first appearance of plague in Japan, the total number of cases and deaths is as follows: Kobe and Hiogo, 26 cases, 22 deaths; Osaka, 157 cases, 139 deaths; Shidzuoka, 20 cases, 20 deaths; Wakayama, 18 cases, 13 deaths; Hiroshima, 1 case, 1 death; Fukuoka, 1 case, 1 death; Nagasaki, 1 case, 1 death. Total, 224 cases, 197 deaths.

Up to January 24, since the outbreak of plague in Wakayama, 10,089 rats had been destroyed in Yokohama and its neighborhood, and in no case was the bacillus of plague detected in them.

Measles has, within a few days, broken out epidemically in Tokyo, but so far shows little malignancy.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MALTA.

Quarantine regulations of Valetta.

MALTA, VALETTA, February 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy, in duplicate, of quarantine regulations of this port issued to-day. It differs from the previous one sent, in that Smyrna is again quarantined against. It was only a week or two ago that a previous quarantine against that place was raised.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. GROUT,

United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Malta quarantine regulations.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

VALETTA, MALTA, February 7, 1901.

His excellency the governor, having heard the opinion of the council of health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 17 of January 24, 1901, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz:

1. VESSELS WHICH ARE NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER THE HARBOR, BUT ARE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

(a) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage or the preceding twenty-one days cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those diseases.

(b) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(c) Vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf and from Arabian ports in the Red Sea which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

(d) Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from Chinese, Indian, and Arabian ports which have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said may be admitted to free pratique.

2. VESSELS WHICH ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE QUARANTINE HARBOR TO LOAD UNDER QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.

(a) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under the provisions of head 1.

(b) Vessels arriving from Smyrna which have not been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities.

(c) Vessels without a clean bill of health and those arriving from Smyrna will be admitted to free pratique after a period of twenty days from the date of the last case of plague, cholera, or similar disease reported officially, or after ten days from date of departure from Smyrna.

3. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

All vessels shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

4. PASSENGERS.

(a) Passengers and crews of vessels arriving from Chinese, Indian, and Arabian ports, on board vessels that do not carry a doctor shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use, likely to retain infection, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

(b) Passengers and crews of vessels arriving from the above places on board vessels that carry a doctor shall be permitted to land, but no luggage shall be landed before it is disinfected in one of the quarantine establishments.

(c) Every passenger arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an inspector of marine police or other superior officer, that he has not been in Smyrna within ten days; whenever such person does not make this declaration on oath, he shall undergo a period of quarantine to complete the period of ten days.

5. GOODS.

The importation of coffee, in beans or ground, colored with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

Vessels falling under the provisions of head 2, shall be allowed to discharge such goods as admit of being disinfected or are not susceptible.

Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for twenty-one days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the collector of customs, to be aired under the direction of the quarantine authorities.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection, of the following articles, viz, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones, and jute goods.

The importation from any infected port is forbidden, before disinfection, of the following articles, besides those mentioned in the next preceding subsection: Used sacks, carpets and embroideries which have been in use, raw skins, fresh skins, and untanned skins; animal débris, such as hoofs, hair; raw silk, wool, and human hair.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine or from any place where cattle disease exists, is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited.

The importation of plants, or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British consular authority that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,
PALACE VALETTA, *February 6, 1901.*

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.
JOHN H. GROUT,
United States Consul.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—Visit to Progreso.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, February 19, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived yesterday in Vera Cruz and resumed duties.

On the trip over from Havana I stopped in Progreso and Merida for a day.

* * * * *

I talked with 1 dentist, 1 doctor, and several laymen about the epidemic of smallpox that is at present prevalent in Merida, and the consensus of opinion is that there are more than 300 cases in the city.

I was unable to see the disinfection plant and unable to learn anything about the disinfection of outgoing baggage. * * *

The reports of yellow fever were very contradictory, and it is impossible to deduct anything from the conflicting testimony.

Dr. Glennan asked me to write him anything about Merida and Progreso that would be of interest to him, so I will convey to him the substance of this letter.

As soon as possible I will send a report upon the prevalence of smallpox and yellow fever in this port, and also report upon the prevalence of influenza, as per request of circular letter of January 18.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox in Merida, Yucatan.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 26, 1901.

SIR: Referring to my cable of February 25, I have the honor to state for your information that smallpox has been prevailing to a large extent at Merida, Yucatan.

At first this information came through rumor. Since then, I have received a communication from Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson, who passed through Progreso on his way to Vera Cruz during his vacation, stating that he had learned that there were some 300 cases of smallpox in that vicinity. Yesterday the sanitary department of this city received an anonymous communication stating the widespread prevalence of the disease in Merida and defining its character "malignant black smallpox." This communication was forwarded to me by the sanitary department for my information. Although no comments were made, still I am inclined to think that the Department was greatly worried over the situation, as the Ward Line steamers bring passengers from that port. * * * The distance between Progreso and Havana is so short that only a small portion of the period of incubation is covered during the time of travel, and a passenger for New York is very liable to show the disease before his arrival at New York and after leaving Havana. The Bureau can readily understand the danger both to New York and Havana. Hence my telegram.

NOTE.—Acting Asst. Surg. S. H. Hodgson was ordered March 2 to proceed to Merida for duty.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MOROCCO.

*Location of a quarantine station for Tangier.*TANGIER, MOROCCO, *January 19, 1901.*

SIR: In my No. 346, of November 16, 1900, I reported to the Department that the conseil sanitaire (consisting of the foreign representatives) had instructed the German minister, during his recent mission to the Sultan's court, to endeavor to secure permission of the Moorish Government to locate a permanent quarantine station at a point called Torre Blanquilla or Malabata Point, which is situated across the bay from the city of Tangier.

I beg now to report that the German minister, having returned from his mission, informs the conseil sanitaire that the Sultan fully admits the necessity for a permanent quarantine station; that he will appoint a commission to meet with the conseil sanitaire to decide if Malabata Point be the right and proper place for said station, and if not to decide on another. The Sultan also agrees that if a permanent quarantine station can not be prepared for the ensuing year, to grant the isle of Mogador for that purpose for this year under the same conditions as those of last year.

Respectfully,

T. R. GUMMERE,
United States Consul-General.

The HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended February 18, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended February 16, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended February 16, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended February 19, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Two weeks ended December 31, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 247, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; smallpox, 26, and 33 from phthisis pulmonalis. Two weeks ended January 15, 1901. Total number of deaths, 241, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 36; leprosy, 1, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Rio de Janeiro.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1900. Estimated population, 779,000. Total number of deaths, 585, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; measles, 2; smallpox, 21; yellow fever, 4; plague, 3; beriberi, 9, and 126 from tuberculosis. Two weeks ended January 15, 1901. Total number of deaths, 567, including enteric fever, 7;

measles, 1; smallpox, 18; yellow fever, 6; plague, 3; beriberi, 11, and 97 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 6,600. Total number of deaths, 72, including 3 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Month of January, 1901. Population, 251,111. Total number of deaths, 476, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; yellow fever, 9, and 94 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 31,427. Total number of deaths, 62. No contagious diseases reported.

ECUADOR—*Guayaquil*.—Two weeks ended January 26, 1901. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 77, including la grippe, 1, and 4 from smallpox.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 223, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3, and 31 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 9, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,788,099. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 27.9, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 12.3.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended February 9, 1901. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 180, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand six hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 20; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 28; enteric fever, 12, typhus fever, 1; and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand. In Greater London 2,222 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 12 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 18 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 9, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 30.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Queens-town, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Galway, viz, 86.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 229 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4, and 9 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 9, 1901, correspond to annual rate of 23.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 14.4, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 27.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes

was 726, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 6; smallpox, 11, and 37 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended January 31, 1901. Estimated population, 131,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended January 19, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious or epidemic diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended February 2, 1901, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 740,000 show a total of 615 deaths, including diphtheria, 12, enteric fever, 2, measles, 15, scarlet fever, 1, whooping cough, 8, and 75 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 28, 1900, to March 8, 1901.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and other sources.]

[For reports received from June 29, to December 28, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1900.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 29...	42	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Jan. 19...	327	
Madras.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 25...	70	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 12...	218	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...	14	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 14...	6	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 1...	5	2	
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	62	21	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	24	7	
	Feb. 3-Feb. 24...	6	6	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 3...	1	1	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 15...	7	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Feb. 16.....	12	2	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	1	1	
Brazil:				
Nietheroy.....	Dec. 6-Dec. 15...	7	6	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...	37	34	
Petropolis.....	Nov. 12-Nov. 26...	6	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 25-Jan. 12...	8	
England:				
Hull.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 31...	8	On ss. Friary.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Ahmedabad City.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 19...	1	1	
Ahmedabad District.....do.....	
Bombay City.....do.....	1,893	1,373	
Broach District.....do.....	
Surat District.....do.....	68	49	
Surat Town.....do.....	2	2	
Thana District.....do.....	281	244	
Central Division—				
Ahmednagar District.....do.....	
Ahmednagar Town.....do.....	2	1	
Nasik District.....do.....	47	29	
Nasik Town.....do.....	121	97	
Poona City.....do.....	843	863	
Poona District.....do.....	153	134	
Satara District.....do.....	63	39	
Satara Town.....do.....	95	34	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....do.....	2,148	1,595	
Belgaum Town.....do.....	87	51	
Dharwar District.....do.....	364	287	
Dharwar Town.....do.....	102	58	
Hubli Town.....do.....	6	5	
Kanara District.....do.....	28	20	
Kolaba District.....do.....	39	26	
Political Charges—				
Aundh State.....do.....	8	4	
Baroda State.....do.....	127	50	
Bhavnagar Town.....do.....	312	171	
Cutch State.....do.....	63	57	
Janjira State.....do.....	11	15	
Kathiawar State.....do.....	5	3	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>India—Continued.</i>				
<i>Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.</i>				
<i>Political Charges—Cont'd.</i>				
Kolhapur and Southern				
Mahratta country.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 19...	311	225	
Mandol Town.....	do	139	81	
Miraj Town.....	do	52	41	
Savanur State.....	do			
<i>Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:</i>				
<i>Madras Presidency—</i>				
Malabar District.....	do	2		
Madras City.....	do	4	1	
North Arcot.....	do	13	11	
Salem District.....	do	204	121	
Trichonopoly District.....	do	1		
<i>Bengal—</i>				
Bihar Town.....	do	80	76	
Calcutta.....	do	595	586	
Chapra Town.....	do	108	93	
Dinapur Town.....	do	208	214	
Gaya District.....	do	1,288	1,239	
Howrah District.....	do	4	4	
Monbhum District.....	do	4	9	
Monghyr District.....	do	487	455	
Monghyr Town.....	do	972	880	
Muzaffarpur District.....	do	1	1	
Patna City.....	do	2,698	2,544	
Patna District.....	do	4,055	3,339	
Saran District.....	do	3,643	2,871	
<i>Punjab Province—</i>				
Gurdaspur District.....	do	132	97	
Jullendur District.....	do	21	12	
Sialpot District.....	do	29	19	
<i>Mysore State—</i>				
Bangalore City.....	do	1,289	934	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do	1,903	1,476	
Bangalore District.....	do	817	586	
Kolor Gold Fields.....	do	205	710	
Mysore City.....	do	974	668	
Mysore District.....	do	1,512	1,180	
Shimoga.....	do	308	36	
Tumkar District.....	do	13	9	
<i>Hyderabad State—</i>				
Aurangabad District.....	do	85	69	
<i>Formosa:</i>				
Tainan.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 16...	28	22	
<i>Japan:</i>				
Fukuoka.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 8...	1	1	
Hiroshima.....	do	1	1	
Kobe and Hiogo.....	do	26	22	
Nagasaki.....	do	1	1	
Osaka.....	do	157	139	
Shidzuoka.....	do	20	20	
Wakayama.....	do	18	13	
<i>Madagascar:</i>				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 30...	1		
<i>Philippine Islands:</i>				
Manila.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 5...	2	1	
Réunion.....	Jan. 3-Jan. 10...	5		
<i>Russia:</i>				
Samara.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 10...	61	44	
Tsarevsk District.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 22...		24	
Vladimirovka.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24...	25	16	
<i>Straits Settlements:</i>				
Singapore.....	Dec. 25.....		1	From ss. Hong Wan.
<i>Turkey:</i>				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	
Smyrna.....	Jan. 9.....		13	
<i>Wales:</i>				
Cardiff.....	Feb. 8.....		1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....		162	
Montevideo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 1.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9.....	156		
Bahama Islands:				
Inagua.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28.....	1		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2.....	5	1	
Ghent.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26.....		1	
Liege.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 22.....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 26.....	3		
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 15.....		96	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.....		188	
British Columbia:				
Nanaimo.....	Dec. 21.....	5		
Vancouver.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	4		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12.....	1	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 22.....	4		
Cuba:				
Banes.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 2.....		42	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31.....	8	7	
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 7.....		1	
England:				
Bradford.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 9.....	21		
Leeds.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12.....	2		
Liverpool.....	Feb. 3-Feb. 9.....	1		
London.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9.....	13		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 26.....	20	1	
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15.....	1		
France:				
Marseilles.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....		2	
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9.....		100	
St. Etienne.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 15.....	1		
Roubaix.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		1	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 2-Dec. 8.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 29.....		24	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 18-Jan. 26.....		560	
Karachi.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 27.....	65	21	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 25.....		12	
Italy:				
Licata.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 15.....		1	
Naples.....	Jan. 20-Jan. 30.....	26	2	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1.....			Reported present.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 10.....		6	Epidemic.
Merida.....	Dec. 20.....			
Progreso.....	Feb. 2-Feb. 16.....	4		
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 4.....		6	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 5.....		4	
New Brunswick:				
Gloucester and Westmoreland counties.	Feb. 9.....	150		
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 10-Feb. 16.....	1		Imported.
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 10.....	32		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 2.....	46	9	
Odessa.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9.....	320	73	
Riga.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....		17	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 2.....	45	9	
Warsaw.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 2.....		94	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 9.....	7		
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	1		
Glasgow.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 15.....		44	
Leith.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 12.....		4	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Mexico.....	Feb. 17	344,377	485	47					26				2
Montevideo.....	Dec. 29	215,061	75										
Moscow.....	Feb. 2	1,000,000	565					2	2	1	9	13	11
Munich.....	do.	500,000	233	42					1			3	4
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Feb. 9	234,369	101						1			2	1
Nottingham.....	do.	250,000	101						1		1	1	2
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 2	261,022	95	18									8
Odessa.....	Feb. 9	434,600	199					7		4	2	4	3
Palermo.....	do.	300,000	143	2									1
Panama.....	Feb. 18	16,000											
Paris.....	Feb. 9	2,511,629						9		6		15	4
Port Limon.....	Feb. 17	4,000	2										6
Plymouth.....	Feb. 16	106,000	50	6									2
Prague.....	Feb. 9	198,139	153	23						2		1	
Progreso.....	Feb. 8	4,800	9										
Do.....	Feb. 16	4,800	6										
Port au Prince.....	Jan. 28	60,000	24										
Do.....	Feb. 4	60,000	13										
Do.....	Feb. 11	60,000	12										
Do.....	Feb. 18	60,000	27										
Puerto Cortes.....	Feb. 20	2,000	0										
Rheims.....	Feb. 3	107,965	45	5						1			2
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 9	332,222	144								1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 16	332,222	138							3		2	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Feb. 23	45,000	8										
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do.	3,000											
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.....	Feb. 2	33,500	17										
Sheffield.....	Feb. 9	368,325	142							1	1	10	6
Singapore.....	Jan. 5	97,111	217	36		24		1					
Do.....	Jan. 12	97,111	176	38		12							
Southampton.....	Feb. 9	107,713	28										
South Shields.....	do.	107,135	37	5								1	
Stettin.....	do.	210,000	93							1			
Stockholm.....	Feb. 12	252,574	102	14							1	5	2
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 14	176,318	58									4	2
Sunderland.....	Feb. 9	149,205	51									1	1
Trapani.....	do.	33,597	19										2
Trieste.....	do.	166,499	117							2		1	
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 18	13,000	11										
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 15	25,000	34	9			1						
Vienna.....	Feb. 7	1,662,269	784								4	11	18
Warsaw.....	Feb. 2	686,000	282					8			7	5	7
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Feb. 23	3,000	1										
Winnipeg.....	do.	25,642										3	
Zurich.....	Feb. 9	161,784	39										1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.